



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- April 12, 44°. Kingbird.
 April 13, 34°. Light frost.
 April 15, 68°. Chimney Swift.
 April 17, 64°. Crested Flycatcher, Cliff Swallow, Robins and Meadowlarks disappeared.
 April 18, 62°. Parula Warbler, Catbird.
 April 19, 60°. Whippoorwill (female), Yellow-breasted Chat, Ruby-throated Hummingbird.
 April 20, 70°. Magnolia Warbler, American Redstart, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.
 April 21, 74°. Blue Grosbeak, Scarlet Tanager, Yellow-throated Vireo, Myrtle Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Ruby-crowned Kinglet (the only bird seen this season).
 April 22, 64°. Orchard Oriole, Nighthawk.
 April 24, 68°. Black-poll Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak (rare and irregular).
 April 28, 82°. Palm Warbler, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Bachmann's Sparrow.
 April 30, 76°. Chuck-will's widow (rare).

BIRD CASUALTIES.

BY P. A. TAVERNER.

The broken leg described in the October Auk (A Broken Pigeon's Leg that Healed Itself. Page 412) suggests a Tennessee Warbler that was taken here this fall by B. H. Swales. The bird in question, when shot, had a fragment of a small twig projecting from its forehead. On dissection it was found that the end of the twig was imbedded in a cavity in the skull between the eyes and just beyond the base of the bill. The bird appeared to be healthy, and there was no inflammation in the injured parts. The twig was firmly held in the position where it had been driven, and projected from the skull nearly an eighth of an inch.

I recall another bird, this time a Ruffed Grouse, taken by myself in Muskoka, Ontario, in the fall of 1896. This was a very similar case, but the twig had penetrated between the femur and the body, and was between two and three inches long. Almost half its length projected into the body and it was covered with a waxy deposit that smoothed all its unevenness and so permitted free play of the thigh along it. There was no inflammation, and the bird seemed to be in good health at the time it was killed, but its worn plumage bespoke hard times but shortly passed. The exposed part of the twig was worn smooth and polished by friction with surrounding objects.

In both these cases the twigs pointed forward, and it is evident that the injuries were sustained by flying into branches of trees. Both birds were birds of the year.

An unusual number of cripples were found this year among the waders, a large percentage of which had broken legs more or less healed. None, however, had splints or bandages other than could be accounted for by the usual cementing powers of blood.

At Pearl Beach, St. Clair county, a Coot met an untimely death by flying into a barbed wire fence and getting the strong tendons of the wing twisted about a barb. The bird had evidently hung and struggled severely until death put an end to its misery.

Detroit, Mich.

A Fourth Record of the Barn Owl for Seneca Co.

In the January number of the Auk, 1903, Volume XX, page 67, I recorded three specimens of this species for Seneca County. To these I am now able to add a fourth, a female shot two miles north of Tiffin, which I mounted for a farmer. The time of the year, August 12, 1905, makes it appear probable that this species may occasionally breed here.

W. F. HEMINGWAY.

NOTICES OF RECENT LITERATURE.

Birds from Mount Kilimanjaro. By Harry C. Oberholser. From the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, Vol. XXVIII, pages 823-936. No. 1411. 1905.

This paper is the result of a study of the collection of Dr. W. L. Abbott consisting of 684 specimens which represent 256 species and subspecies belonging to 59 families. Several new genera, species and subspecies are here described, and each species is accompanied with copious notes.

L. J.

I. Birds from the Islands of Romblon, Sibuyan, and Cresta de Gallo.

II. Further Notes on Birds from Ticao, Cuyo, Culion, Calayan, Lubang, and Luzon.

By Richard McGregor. (Bureau of Government Laboratories).

These two papers (bound together) bring the excellent work of Mr. McGregor among our far eastern islands down to date. Four new species are described. Eleven good half-tone plates add to the value of the papers.

L. J.

Birds known to Eat the Boll Weevil. By Vernon Bailey.

This is a report of the Biological Survey, in which it is shown that eleven species of birds are known to eat this destructive insect. It is significantly remarked by the author that the nongame birds, which are protected by the law, are ruthlessly slaughtered, in Texas. Let the campaign of education concerning the birds go steadily on.

L. J.